THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

PRUSSIA TO BE MADE ORTHODOX BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

EVERY MAN MUST BE JUST SUCH A CHRISTIAN AS THE KING WANTS HIM TO BE-SPANISH TROUBLES - THE POPE - ENGLAND'S

BEREAVEMENT-ROSSENDALE. THE CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. Copyright: 1892: By The Tribune Association

London, Jan. 30 .- The German Emperor, not content with being Emperor, now wishes to be Pope. That is pretty nearly the real meaning of the new Education bill which the lower house of the Prussian Landteg has been so fiercely debating all this week. The object of this measure is to put the Prussian schools in the hands of the clergy, to make what is called religious instruction obligatory, to exact a measure of conformity from all students. In Count von Caprivi's words, it is a bill against atheism. The Chancellor and his Imperial master seem both to believe that matters of faith are to be settled by statute, and that the people of Prussia are prepared to put their consciences and their relations with God in the keep-

The first effect of this new view was the resignation of Herr Miquel, Minister of Finance. He resigns because he thinks that this new crusade would upset his Budget, a curious commentary indeed on the practical working of religion by Act The Emperor has refused to accept the resignation; but even in Prassia it is not easy to compel a man to be Minister who does not wish to be. The second effect is to split up the Government majority. The National Liberals have broken away, and it is very doubtful whether without them a majority can be found for this amazing measure. Not all the Conservatives can be de pended upon. The first speaker against the bill was a Conservative, Herr Wessel. He is conservative enough to wish to preserve to Prussia her freedom of conscience.

This bill would force doctrinal teaching upor the children of parents who are opposed to do trine. Herr Richter, the leader of the Radicals, defined it as a bill to order every citizen to believe in a State god. It would force Jews to Christian teaching. Of course it would create martyrs. It sets up what are called in Prussia the Confessions as supreme. The Jewish religion is not within this pale. Every Prefect, said Herr Richter, would be a satrap in his own Herr von Benningsen, the leader of National Liberals, is not less strong against the bill than Herr Richter, Liberals and Radicals have joined hands in the effort to save religious

Dr. Virchow spoke yesterday, denouncing the attempt to set up a political religion in Prussia. The bill leads straight, he declared, to the domination of an organized priesthood. Caprivi's reply was an admission, and more than an admission, of the truth of these criticisms. He justified the bill on the express ground that the question was whether Prussians are to be Christians or atheists. This bill is to forbid them to be atheists, to compel them to be Christians, ac cording to their King's conception o' Christianity. It led to an extraordinary scene. Cheers for Chancellor von Caprivi from the Right were answered by groans and hisses from the Left. has performed a very considerable feat in politics this dragoon Minister. He has united the entire Left against himself and the Government exploit without precedent. Whether he will force his bill through, we shall know presently. Some of the Liberals hope to amend the worst features of it in committee, but the worst feature of the bill is the principle on which it is

The disturbances in Spain are socialistic. It is a country where Socialism has for soil of ignorance The strike at Bilbao ends with a state of siege, the Government believing that its leaders are anarchists and that the disorder is meant to lead to rebellion. The strikes continue, but the riots are quelled. The troops are masters "The Government," said a Minister at Madrid, "have bitherto been content to disperse the anarchists. They are now resolved to decimate What will be done with the other nine-

The Pope's health has become a standing topic He has been ill, but is better-well enough at any rate to startle the Catholic world by the appointment of Cardinal Ledochkowski as Prefect of the Propaganda. The Italian Cardinals, who believe that the keys of heaven and of earth ought to be in Italian hands, are as angry as such hely men ever allow themselves to be. The close personal friendship between the Pope and Cardinal Ledochkowski is probably sufficient to explain this promotion, which for various reasons is disliked in every European capital except London, where nobody cares.

The accident to M. Stambouloff alarmed the friends of Bulgaria, but it seems likely to have no ill consequences. A Vienna surgeon reports his condition good yesterday, but no effort will be made at present to extract the bullet.

The Queen's letter to her people elicits fresh expressions of loyal homage, of loyal grief, and of sympathy with its venerable author. So deeply were the fountains of English feeling stirred by the death of the Queen's grandson that they easily well up again at a touch from her hand. An American friend, who can observe, said "Americans never seem to have time to feel sorry. not even now for Princess May." I suppose we were in truth all sorry, but had too many other interests to dwell on this, which is not primarily our own. But the English are seldom in a hurry, and never where royalty is concerned, and they have both time and inclination to recur to the Duke of Clarence's death when the Queen re

minds them of it by another royal message. "It is a letter," says one of them having au thority to speak for others, "that can hardly be read with dry eyes, and of which men will not speak to one another without a throb of Most of the comment is in this high key; not too high for the general feeling. The letter comes plainly from the Queen's heart, and not less plainly from the Queen's hand. Her Majesty says the right thing, not quite in the right way. Her English is not quite what the Queen of the English might be expected to use. It is rather what might be expected to proceed from a court where literature has never been in favor, where indeed it is hardly recognized. This is, I admit, a cold criticism for such an occasion; but when can criticism avail, if not on occasions

which attract general attention? The Unionists of this kingdom have been occupied during the week in digesting as best they may their disgust at the Rossendale election. They frankly admit, not only their defeat, which they could not well deny, but the seriousness of it. It is not so much Mr. Maden's election which oncerts his opponents as the size of his majority. Rossendale has turned completely round. It elects a Gladstonian by a majority just about squivalent to the majority which it gave Lord Hartington in 1886. That makes it important to what the issue was. The question is, as usual, difficult to answer. Perhaps it may be said ne Rule occupied a larger place than it on Gladstonian platforms in by-elec-Mr. Maden took up the true Gladstonian He did not know or care to know what Bule means. He asked the electors of this of Lancashire, as a whole one of the most it counties in England, to vote for meant himself to vote for whatever

Mr. Gladstone might hereafter propose under the specious name of Home Rule; and they did so. They give him a blank check, blindfold. Such is the point to which blind confidence in Mr. Gladstone has reached with the majority of a great constituency. It may forehode his success in the constituency. It may forehode his success in the constituency. constituency. It may forebode his success in the general election, but what does it forebode after

There were, of course, many other issues than Home Rule. There are always, and what some of them were may be seen from testimony of no less a person than Mr. Davitt. This eminent Irishman was one of the Gladstonian workers in Rossendale. After the election he said this: Rossendale's magnificent victory has been won for Home Rule by as typical a working-class constituency as can be found in Great Britain. But it is only right and just to add that those men who have kicked the dissentient Liberal leader's power (sic) out of their division are for Home Rule plus the texation of ground rents, the abolition of landlordism and privilege, and other radical legislation for the social elevation and betterment of the industrial populace of Great Britain and Ireland." In Mr. Davitt's mouth abolition of landlordism means abolition of property in land, and abolition of privilege means social revolution. If Rossendale signifies all that, Home Rule is indeed a minor and trivial issue.

The cries of Gladstonian exultation need not detain us. The air is rent with them; wounds close over as they have closed before. What is most notable is the repetition of the old threat of organized obstruction in Parliament by the Gladstonian party. profess to believe, and probably do believe, that a general election would put them in power. Therefore, say these great constitutional lawyers, i.ord Salisbury ought to dissolve Parliament, and give effect to the national will; and if he does not dissolve, he ought to be made to by stopping supplies or some other equally constitutional Such is the tune now played by the organ. It is not likely to have occupied much of the attention of the Cabinet Council of Tuesday

The whips issued by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Gladstone for the meeting of Parliament are both unusually urgent. Mr. Balfour tells his supporters that they will at once be invited to proceed to consideration of a matter of highest importance. Mr. Gladstone observes ominously that he hopes to learn at the opening of the session whether and in what manner the present majority of the House of Commons intends to grant local government to Ireland. It is a laudable currosity hardly less laudable than the curiosity of others to learn in what manner Mr. Gladstone himself intends to frame his next Home Rule bill, should the opportunity occur.

Negotiations continue, though languidly, for renion of the two wings of the Irish Nationalists English Home Rulers are doing what they can to promote concord, but with no great success O'Brien avows mournfully that he sees little possibility of a real reconciliation. The responfrom the Gladstonian organ is a really pathetic appeal to try again. No question of principle divides the two parties, cries the organ. good admission to go on record for future use, when the Home Rule demands of Mr. Redmond have to be considered. Nobody seems to know what terms the priests will offer to those who have stood out against their tyranny. As the priests are masters, everything depends on their decision.

Mr. Gladstone, to whom incense is welcome, received a fresh offering on Thursday from the Mayor of St. Raphael. This worthy personage places himself on the side of Gladstonianism, which is good of him, and had been better had he not given a reason for his preference. His reason is "We know your glorious history; we know that in your ideas of progress and liberty you never sever France and England." true; so true that Mr. Gladstone's most ardent had not long since to disavow their leader and to explain that in the conflict many years been a force, thriving in a congenial between England and France about Egypt they were on the side of England and not on the sid

The Thanes fly from the London County Council. Lord Rosebery's example has now been folwho declines to stand again as a candidate for the City of London or anywhere else. Sir John pleads pressure of private and Parliamentary business thich is a true plea, but not, it is supposed, the main one. The burden of unpopularity is greater than he cares to endure. It is the Council which is unpopular, not its chairman. It has brought municipal institutions into such discredit that good candidates are hard to find on either side, and next March seems likely enough to produce large crop of municipal mediocrities.

The plague of influenza is not stayed, but increases. In London the death rate has risen to forty-six. Deaths from influenza are twice a many as last week, not counting those of which this malady is the indirect cause. Altogethe there were 3,761 deaths in London, which is 1,76 above the average. In other parts of England hings are even worse, though some provinces are almost exempt, and in some great cities the death rate is less than usual. The Government is stir ring-if stirring be the word to apply to a move ment so deliberate. The President of the Local Sovernment Board is in communication, whatever that may mean, with the President of the Roya College of Physicians. It is probable that some form of inquiry will be agreed upon by the time the epidemic has run its course.

Oxford has held a large public meeting to proest against the erection of a statue to Newman Both city and university were largely represented. Strong speeches were made, and strong resolutions carried. The City Council will be asked to re verse the vote of the committee by which the site for the statue was granted, opposite the Martyrs' Memorial. Some correspondence has appeared on this subject, but there is nothing to show that the feeling of opposition is very general or very deep elsewhere than in Oxford. Protestant feeling in England, or at least apprehension about Rome, has gone to sleep.

The elections of three Associates of the Royal Academy call for no particular comment. wise men of Burlington House have chosen painter, a sculptor, and an architect, representa tives of the only branches of art officially recognized by the Academy. The painter is Mr Stanhope Forbes; the sculptor, Mr. Harry Bat's the architect, Mr. Graham Jackson. They are all respectable. They are neither the most nor the least commonplace of those who were spoken of as serious candidates. To say that any one of them has given promise of a new spirit of art of of anything more than a marked readiness to follow in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors would be in contradiction with the facts of Wednesday's proceedings; for, had they don this, they would not have been to-day Associates of a Royal Academy over which the spirit of routine and the respect for traditions not the best bear almost undisputed sway. So far as it is disputed, it is disputed by social influences, by prejudices for and against particular persons, eliques, sets, coteries based on nationality or locally, or twenty different things which have

nothing to do with art. The Belgian Shakespeare-very Belgian, as Mr. Comyns Carr retorted-has at last had a hearing in London. It may be said with prejudice that the English Shakespeare still holds the field. Mr. Beerbohm Tree produced M. Maeterlinek's 'Intruder' on Wednesday afternoon, and did what could be done for him. The play was well put on the stage, well acted, and was by common consent a failure. It was more than a failure. was incomprehensible. M. Maeterlinek has certain poetic gifts which he has unwisely tried to turn to drawatic uses. He does not know how to

Mr. D'Oyly Carte was in straits for a piece when he resolved to revive "The Vicar of Bray," now some ten years old, the joint product of Mr. Sydney Grundy and Mr. Edward Solomon. Neither text nor music has in it the element of resurrec After this long sleep, it is announced as an original English comic farce would be more descriptive. The music is thin and commonplace. The libretto has little substance, and no credible plot or treatment of char-Some humor, some amusing conceits, and good staging carried the piece through, with the help of some dancing and of Mr. Rutland Barrington, to whom fell most of the success of the eve ning. Miss Lenore Snyder, a pretty young lady who hails from President Harrison's State, sings prettily, and the audience did its best to be enthusiastic, but it is high time for Mr. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan to put their shoulders once more to the Savoy wheel.

There is but one opinion here of Lord Tennyson's lines on the death of the Duke of Clarence, which appear in "The Nineteenth Century" for February. They are not worthy of that poet's fame.

A volume containing so-called lectures on literature by Carlyle is published this week. It lection of Mr. Chisholm Anster's notes on Carlyle's lectures, not the lectures themselves. body can suppose that they were delivered in anything like the shape in which they are now presented to a credulous public. They can do no harm to Carlyle's fame, and little or no good to any reader of them.

THE PEARY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

FUNDS DESIRED BY THE PHILADELPHIA land schemes. ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.—The Peary Relief Committee of the Academy of Natural Sciences is preparing a ch be about \$10,000, and, though the Academy will con Secretary G. B. Hart said yesterda would appreciate the commodity highly, and it would rade of barrel hoops and the like which happen to re comfortably

es north of McCormick flav, about the middle d which will be carried to last him over next winter, hound such prove to be the case.

NATHANIEL M'KAY'S CLAIM.

A REPORT BY NAVAL OFFICIALS ESTIMATING THE AMOUNT DUE

Washington, Jan. 30 (Special).- The claim of Natruniel McKay for work done on the monitor squando, the prosecution of which was authorized by the last Cougress, has finally gotten before the Court In March of last year the claim was referred by the Government to the Secretary of the various boards which had examined the former years. They have submitted their report the Attorney-General and have been examined by the orneys for Mr. McKay

They report that \$143.742 99 is due to Mr. McKay. should entitle him to \$100,000 more.

STYPERFEISE AT TOM'S RIVER, N. J.

Toms River, N. J., Jan. 30.-A petition signed by The extent of territory proposed to be incorp rated embraces the present entire village of Tom Elver, on both sides of the river, and the adjacen hamlet known as Germantown, lying to the eastward, between this village and Island Heights. It contains about four square miles. The population within this square is about 1,800, and the taxable property valued at nearly three-quarters of a million dollars of trade is being organized, and it is protrane to being organized, and it is proposed boom? the village for manufacturing purposes attend water supplies and excellent rulread facilities avor such a project. Land will be given free axes for a period of vents as an inducement for man acturers to locate here.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A SERIOUS COLLISION Buffalo, Jan. 30.-A dispatch from Tonawanda says: What came near being a serious accident occurr his morning on the New-York Central near the south end of the canal bridge at the junction of the single and double track. The 9:17 o'clock passenger train rom the Falls was just entering the double track, when freight train coming from the opposite direction struck the last two coaches on the side, tipping them over. The presenger train was crowded with people who were badly shaken up, but only one person, a Italian laborer, was injured, his shoulder being located. The steam-box was torn off the fragine, and the ecaping steam gave rise to a rul hat the cars had caught fire. The fire departments promptly summoned, but their services were needed.

DR. DREYFOGLE SUED FOR \$756,000.

Louisville, Jan. 20.—The Union Pavement Company f New-Jersey has sued here Dr. William L. Breyfogle ormerly president of the Louisville, New-Albany and hicago Railway, for \$756,000. The petition recites that Breyfogle entered into an agreement with C. L. lintchinson, of New-York, and others for the transfer of fifty-six acres of land in Kentucky, \$56,000 in ash and \$100,000 in the stock of the company There are numerous other considerations on both sides, the most important being that Breyfogle would erganize here a company, a big block of whose stoc be would exchange for Union Pavement stock. petitioners claim that Breyfogle's failure to keep hi contract has occasioned them great loss, and ask for 1570,000 damages and the \$156,000 in money and ecurities which they have transferred to Breyfogle.

Kennebunkport, Me., Jan. 30.-The fishing school tarry Flag, Captain David Coullbard, owned by William Parsons, 2d, of East Gloucester, went ashore on Cape Porpoise last night, and is a total wrec The crew were saved; loss about \$3,000.

BLOWN UP BY 5,000 POUNDS OF DYNAMITE. St. Louis, Jan. 20.-The powder milis of Camill-Droit, immediately opposite St. Louis, across a Illinois, were blown up by 5,000 pounds of dynamite early this morning. Much excitement was caused among the people of Cahokia until the real cause of the "earthquake" was discovered. The loss is small.

THE SCHOOLSHIP SARATOGA SAILS. Philadelphia, Jan. 30.-The Pennsylvania schoolship aratoga sailed on her fourth voyage this afternoon with 100 boys on board, one-half of them new pupils Kitts, St. Thomas, Kingston, Jamaien, and other West Indian ports, and the cruise will occupy

FEBRUARY 11 THE DATE OF THE MASS-MEETING -SENATOR BRICE TRYING TO HELP THE EX-GOVERNOR-GORMAN GOES HOME

WORK DONE YESTERDAY.

David B. Hill's deputation of political stranglers organized for the purpose of choking the life out of the Cleveland movement was reinforced yesterday by another member of the triumvirate. United States Senator Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio and New-York, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The news of the revolt against Partner Hill had brought Mr. Brice promptly to New-York, and he lost little time in putting himself in communication with the other member of the syndicate, Senator Gorman. The Maryland Senator had been laboring hard since his arrival on Thursday evening to stem the tide, but had found it setting heavily against Hill. Mr Price and Mr. Gorman held a long consultation, at which the unpleasant change in Mr. Hill's campaign was considered. Senator Gorman, it is reported, told Senator Brice that he had done everything in his power to prevent certain prominent Demo erats from joining in the anti-Hill movement which first broke cover in Friday night's Murray ought never to have been published. It is a col- Hill Hotel meeting, but without any degree of success. Both Senators are represented as having expressed surprise at the strength and rapid growth of the revolt again; the ex-Governor "They are both disgusted with Hill," said a New-York politician who had talked with both Gorman and Brice, "and think that he did a very foolish thing when he rushed down here from Albany and tried to smother the apposition to him. They cannot fail to see that by so doing he may suceed in increasing the importance of the Cleve-

Not a few Tammany leaders took the same iew of Hill's tactics. "It is the weakest move that Hill ever made," said a Sachem of the Colum enlar estimating that the cost of the expedition will bian Order. "The fact is that when he heard of the Grace-Anderson-Fairchild plan of attack he got rattled and lost his head.

Senator Gorman withdrew from the field yesterday afternoon, and took the "Congressional" train back to Washington at 3:20 p. m. Those who saw quickly than will the Marylander, if he finds the opposition to him is strong enough to destroy the

the influential body of Democrats which met at the Murray Hill Hotel on Friday evening and arranged ss-meeting to denounce Hill's snap judgment "kodak" convention was the main topic of discussion in every part of the city. That there was much elasticity in the movement, and that time would only serve to make it stronger, was ceded on all sides. Said ex-Secretary Fairchild in speaking of its popularity:

masses of the party are ready to show their symerat so detests as unfairness in politics. of every ten Democratic voters find themselves disfranchised in the scheme of Mr. Hill to hold a that they will give out no uncertain sound."

man of the Murray Hill Hotel meeting, yesterday, to condemn the usurpation of the Hill regency When the committee of twenty-five appointed on Friday evening to push forward the arrangements table covered with letters and telegrams from all over the city, and from many parts of the project, and an indigrant condemnation of Hill's "Every line in these missives comes from Democrats," was Mr. Anderson's comment.

The committee organized by electing E. Ellery Anderson chairman, and Edward B. Whitney The chairman announced that h announce the remainder of the committee on appointed a committee of one by the Maritime Ex E. Ellery Anderson, chairman; Oswali Ottendorfer? Charles S. Fairchild, Stephen A. Baldwin, Robert G. Monroe, Edward B. Whitney, H. de F. Baldwin, P. C. Anderson, Wallace Macfarlane, Rignal D. Woodward, Dr. George Tucker Harrison, William E. Curtis and James

Most of those named were present, as well as several others who had taken part in the original meeting. Francis M. Scott was one of thos who dropped in, and he said that he was decidedly gratified by the excellent outlook for success. A number of congratulatory speeches were made, and after the letters and telegrams had been read four sub-committees were appointed to carry on the work and complete the arrangements connected with the mass-meeting, which it was decided should be held on the evening of February 11. The place of meeting was left to one of the subommittees. Some of the committee were for holding it at the Cooper Union, others at Chickering Hall, while several were sure that neither of those places would be large enough, and were sure that the Madison Square Garden would not be any too big. "You'll see the biggest meeting ever held in any February since New-York became city," said an enthusiastic Cleveland man.

The chairmen of the four sub-committees named were as follows: On Finance-C. C. Baldwin; Place of Meeting-Wallace Macfarlane; Speaker and Resolutions-Stephen A. Walker; Signatures to the Call-Richard D. Woodward.

Chairman Anderson was asked after the ad journment of the committee yesterday what he thought of the strength and stability of the move-

"I am convinced," he replied, "that it has a great majority of the Democracy of the State behind it. As for the gentlemen who are united with me in giving expression to the demand of the masses of the party for representation at the convention which is to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, I can say that we are in for a fight to the finish." Mr. Anderson thought that the general public hardly needed to be told that such men as ex-Mayor Grace, Frederic R. Coudert, C. Baldwin. Peter B. Olney, Stephen A. Walker Everett P. Wheeler, Daniel Magone, Charles J Canda, F. K. Pendleton, Henry Marquand, Francis M. Scott, Henry R. Beekman, Colonel Robert Grier Monroe, Wheeler H. Peckham and Oswali Otteadorfer were in earnest when they took their

present stand. "Is it a part of your plan to hold a State Convention and elect delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held in Chicago June 21," Mr. Anderson was asked.

"Yes, a very distinct and well-understood par of the plan," was the answer. "We certainly will hold a State Convention—in May probably—and the delegates we elect and send to Chicago will be admitted. The sentiment behind them will be found to be so strong that it cannot be resisted. Our delerates will be admitted as the proper representatives of the Democracy of New-Yerk. The men who will be chosen by the midYork. It reaches far beyond our borders." Mr. Anderson intimated that the cause of the genuine Democracy of New-York would find hosts of friends from the other States who would be ready to make common cause with them in the National Convention. The proposition seemed to be that Mr. Cleveland's friends in the Convention from outside of the State would be strong enough to admit the anti-full delegation from this State when it presented its credentials at Chicago.

Mr. Anderson said that there was no intention to declare for or against the nomination of any

clare for or against the nomination of a late. The battle was to be made for prin ple, and that principle was, beside the right of representation, the right also to protect what Mr. Anderson called true Democratic issues. These, in his judgment and in that of his cola his judgment and in that of his col-eagues, included tariff reform, opposition to the neasures and methods of the last Republican longress, and honest money. An attempt to put hese issues aside would meet the bitter antago-ism of those engaged in the movement on hand. The Democratic Club of Har em is likely to take that his fight. A paper has been drawn up nart in this fight. A paper has been drawn up for signature calling upon the president of the club to call a meeting to consider the early con-vention scheme of Mr. Hill, and to condemn it as unfair and undemocratic.

PICKED UP AT SEA.

THE TUG WEBSTER'S CREW SAFE.

CARRIED TO VINEYARD HAVEN BY A SCHOONER AFTER THEIR BOAT SANK.

A private dispatch received in this city yeserday gave the first news of the rescue of the crew of the lost tug Webster and her crew. The schooner Everett Webster, of Boston, arrived at Vineyard Haven, Mass., yesterday with Captain Clark and the crew of the tugboat Webster, which was driven out to sea with four scows on Tuesday by a great gale of wind. The tugboat, after becoming unmanageable, was knocked about by the storm untill she finally sunk twenty miles east of the Highlands of New-Jersey.

Captain Clark got out the lifeboat and left the ill-fated tug just as she was sinking. The small the second shot he ran to the rear of the store as boat was sighted by the schooner on her way if to escape that way, and James Humber, one of north, and she came to their rescue. There were ten men on the tug in addition to the captain.

the number who were blown out to sea. They were on the missing scow, and it is now feared that they have been lost. They may have been picked up also, however, as almost all hope was given up on Friday for the Webster and her crew. The search has not been abandoned.

The tug Webster dropped her anchors when she found that she was helpless on account of the tow line tangled in her propeller, but the anchor did not hold, and the tag was driven to sea before the howling northwest wind. The Webster was bound for Boston, and on account of the heavy weather, her captain concluded to go in by Gay Head and out through the Nantucket Shoals. The tugboat had been sunk by the big waves which dashed over her on Tuesday and Captain Clark and his crew were floating about in the lifeboat of the Webster. When the schooner sighted them. The lifeboat was a big and a buoyant one and was a much safer refuge than the tug.

The men on the tug kept warm in the galley their terrible drift seaward. There was enough food on board to have lasted another day, and such canned food as there was the crew took into and found him sitting at his desk. when the tug was abandoned. The the sea ran high all of Tuesday. and waves which broke over the Webster made of glittering ice. lookout was kept for vessels which might rescue the crew, but only one was seen, that was the tug as at anchor and apparently disabled.

rowed to her. She proven to be amend Edwin sake of their lost ting, which was named Edwin Webster, while the rescuing schooner was the Everett Webster. She was a three-master bound from Philadelphia to Boston, and on board of he the rescued men found the most kindly treat Last night in the sheltered waters of Vineyard

FOR A REWARD OF BRAVERY.

Fred D. Dalzell, of No. 79 South-st., has trips in a small boat from his tug to the scow-stranded in Gravesend Bay on Wednesday morning who were on board them. He did this simply in the cause of humanity, and while the city's tugs were preparing for the rescue. What ever is contributed will be divided between Captain Day and the members

CHINA'S REFUSAL OF MR. BLAIR.

of Wednesday last, in which Senators Morgan, Hoar, Teller, Chandler and Sherman were the principal par-ticipants. Senator Morgan intimated that his motive was to get at the facts in the Blair case for consideration in connection with the demand of Chill for the recull of Minister Egan. Published report was to the effect that China's objection to Mr. Blair, whose ap-pointment as United States Minister had been unaninon-sly confirmed by the Senate, was based upon fault ound with utterances made by Mr. Blair in debate while he was a member of the Senate. Mr. Morgan's opinion was that that provision of the Constitution of he United States which protects members of longress from question elsewhere for any speech to include questioning by foreign Governments. Teller, however, while not quite agreeing with Mr. Mor gan in that opinion, expressed his judgment (in which Mr. Morgan coincided) that the proper course in such a case would be for this Government to sever diplomatic relations with a foreign Government which should asume an attitude like that which it is understood

These remarks become significant in light of facts which were not disclosed in the discussion in pen senate. It is known that the suggestion broached the Senate of severing entirely diplomatic relations with China has been more or less seriously entertained by the United States Government since the refusal to ceive Mr. Blatz. The publication of the official cor receive Mr. Blat. The publication of the omeial cor-respondence is expected to throw a good deal of light on the whole subject. It was said during the debate in the senate that Mr. Blair had not yet resigned his commission as Minister. This is a mistake, however, for the Pre-ident formally accepted Mr. Blair's resigna-tion early last fall in a oo-dial letter to the ex-senator, which was published at that time.

PISTOLS AND KNIVES IN ARKANSAS.

Lafnyctieville, Ark., Jan. 30.-At West Fork, ten niles south of here, a difficulty occurred last night in hich four men were wounded. existed between the Gruhams and Rutherfords. Last night the feud was renewed, and a fight ensued, in which Colonel Rutherford and "Jim" Graham were mertally wounded and two others badly hurt. The weapons used were pistols and anives.

A YOUTHFUL SKATER DROWNED. Albany, Jan. 30.-Hugh Stanton, aged ten, skating yesterday afternoon on the river, and fell

SHOT BY AN IDLE CRANK.

AN IMPORTER NARROWLY ESCAPES DEATH IN HIS BROAD-ST. OFFICE.

THE ASSAILANT AFFERWARD KILLS HIMSELT HE DEMANDED MONEY AND WAS REFUSED.

A dangerous crank attempted to assassinate a Broad-st. merchant yesterday afternoon, and believing that he had killed his victim, took his own life by firing two bullets into his brain. merchant was Julius Somborn, of the wine importing firm of L. Somborn & Co., at No. 67 Broad-st., and the man who did the shooting was a distant relative, who had frequently obtained assistance from the merchant.

Jacob Somborn was a shiftless fellow, who for had not had steady employment, and the wine merchant frequently assisted him by giving him money. he secured \$25 from Mr. Somborn and last week he called at the Broad-st. office and asked for \$25 more, which was given to him. At 1:25 yesterday afternoon he called again, and, meeting one of the clerks just inside the doorway, he told him that he wished to see Mr. Somborn, The merchant was informed that there was a man outside who wished to see him. Mr. Somborn stepped out of his private office, and, on seeing who his caller was, told him to come again, as he could not do anything for him then.

The man then put his hand into his overcoat pocket and pulled out a large 38-calibre revolver. Julius Somborn jumped back and turned away.

The man pulled the trigger of the weapon he held and the bullet struck Mr. Somborn's right hip. The merchant ran into his office, and when inside the assassin again fired at him through the glass partition which separates the private office from This time, however, the the outer room. bullet went wide of its mark and lodged in the wall above Mr. Somborn's desk.

As soon as the bullet struck Mr. Somborn, he eried out, "I am shot!" and after reaching his office fell into his chair in front of his desk. assailant heard the exclamation, and after firing the wine-room hands who had taken refuge behind several large casks, heard him say:

TWO BULLETS IN HIS BRAIN.

When he could not find any way of escape through the rear of the store, he went to the front of the place, and deliberately placed the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth and fired two bullets into his brain. His body fell on the floor, with his head near the front door, and he must have died instantly.

H. H Perkins and another clerk were in the office at the time of the shooting, and as soon as the first shot was fired they rushed to the front of the house and jumped out of the window. They said afterward that they thought another erank like Norcross, who blew up Russell Sage's office, was in the room, and for that reason they thought it best to get away as soon as possible. There was a large number of people walking

along Broad-st, at the time, and the shooting created considerable excitement. gathered in front of the store, but no one seemed nclined to go into the place to see what was the matter, and it was not until Policeman McCarthy arrived that it was learned that Mr. Somborn was and in the engine-room while they were making still alive. The policeman rushed into the merchant's office, after taking a look at the dead body of the crank who had done the shooting crowd quickly followed, and soon the store was erowded with strangers and anxious friends of Mr. Somborn seemed to be the wine-merchant. A sharp hardly conscious of what was going on about him, but when the policeman asked him if he was injured, he rose to his feet and said he was, British tramp steamer Straton, which refused to that he did not think he was badly hurt. Blood, stop and go to their assistance, although when however, was dropping from the merchant's the steamer got into New-York, she reported the trousers to the floor, and his face was deathly pale. Dr. Manning, of No. 26 Rutgers-st., happened to This is the same steamer which saw the seems be passing the store at the time of the shooting, assistance to them. The men in the tile tur were glad on Friday morning ankee schooner loom above the horizon. their signals and hove to while they er. She proved to be almost a nameof the Nichols and the Webster floating about, and and on learning that the merchant had been the front and had inflicted a deep flesh wound in the abdomen. From this wound the blood flowed profusely. When the doctor was examining the wound and attempting to step the flow of blood.

"I feel something in my stocking. Please take it out."

An examination was made and beneath his underclothing and at the top of his stocking the bullet which had been fired at him was found. It was only slightly scratched from coming in

As soon as Mr. Somborn saw the bullet, and on being assured by the doctor that he was not dangerously hurt, he fell back into his chair in a taint. He was subsequently taken to his home,

THE VICTIM FAINTS AWAY. It is a miracle that Mr. Somborn was not killed, for had the first bullet had the force of the second one, it would have shattered his hip-bone and penetrat d his abdomen. The assailant was SIGNIFICANCE OF SENATOR MCRGAN'S RESOLUTION CALLING FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE.
Washington, Jan. 30.—Greater significance attaches
to the action of the Senate upon the resolution offered
by Mr. Morgan calling upon the President for the correspondence had with China relative to the refusal of
that Empire to receive ex-Senator Blair as Minister of
that Empire to receive ex-Senator Blair as Minister of
the United States than appeared during the discussion
of Wednesday last, in which Senators Morgan, Hoar,
of Wedne

MR. SOMBORN'S STATEMENT. After the body was carried to the Old Slip police station, and while awaiting the arrival of Coroner Schultze, the clothes of the suicide were examined. This revealed a number of letters and papers, and a large jack-knife. On his arrival the Coroner issued a permit his arrival the Coroner issued a permit for the body to be taken to the Morgue. Coroner Schultz then examined the papers found on the body of the suicide. They proved to be an envelope bearing the name of L. Somborn & Co., addressed to Jacob Somborn, No. 111 Clinton-st., New-York, postmarked Bartheim, No. 86 Washington Square: receipts for room rent at \$1 50 2 week from December 22 to February 2, which were signed in cramped hand I Irotzky; and the most interesting of all, a letter which proves that he had decided to take his own life for some time, at least the greater part of the present month. The letter is as follows:

part of the present month. The letter is as follows:

New-York, 1892.

To the Coroner, sir: You will please see that my last wish and will be attended to. I committed the act, as they say of suicide, not that I had the least symptoms of such. or was it an act of any rashness. I knew fully well I was doing at the very last moment before I committed the act. Generally speaking I was fired out and sick of life, I was old in my you might say young days, I went through too much of hard-hip and everything else, I overworked myself in life without having the fraits of my labor, everything always seemed to go aginst me at the last moment, even when I struggled the hardest and whan It should have been a success, even some of my relations which I belped along from my hard cardings of elerk, which failed three times in the shoe business m leatings. And owes me from that time, say 25 years ago, tay \$640. I settled for him once when the sheriff had charge of his store and endorsed for him on notes and paid every installment of the notes, and saved him and his family from rain besides while I was a clerk in Raitimore. Previous to his first failure and helped him along. Just about 17 years ago 1 arrived in New-York from Callfornia. Previous before I never asked him for a cent. He was well situated in New-York carning a larce salary and his children grown up. I had nothing much at the time, I lost about every thing I had in the jobbing business in Callfornia. I asked him a receipt in full for all of my in-debtedness. But as I fanally came down to \$25 be only laughed at me.